

DIXON EVENING TELEGRAPH.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF DIXON BY ACT OF CITY COUNCIL.

TELEGRAPH—SIXTY-EIGHTH YEAR

DIXON, ILLINOIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1918.

DAILY TELEGRAPH—THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR

237

GERMANY REPLIES TO WILSON'S INQUIRY; ALLIES WANT GUARANTEES OF SINCERITY

CITIZENS AT MASS MEETING PASS RESOLUTION FAVORING RETENTION OF COMMISSION FORM OF GOVT.

Representative Citizens Gathered At City Hall Saturday Evening and Discussed Question To Be Submitted To Voters At Special Election On a Week From Tomorrow—Comparison All In Favor of Present Form of Municipal Administration

VERIFIED FIGURES SHOW COMMISSION FORM BEST

WHEREAS, the question as to whether the present or commission form of city government shall be retained or changed to the old form of aldermanic government is to come before the voters of this city at the election on Tuesday, Oct. 22nd, and WHEREAS, an examination of the city record shows the results very manifestly in favor of the present system as indicated by verified statements presented at this meeting;

NOW THEREFORE, in view of the above facts,

BE IT RESOLVED that this mass meeting in session duly convened, recommends to the voters of this city that the present form of government be retained by their voting NO,

The above resolution indicates the action taken by a goodly number of representative citizens who met at the city hall Saturday evening to discuss the proposed return of municipal government to aldermanic form. E. B. Raymond presided at the meeting and addresses were made by Attorney C. B. Morrison, Rev. E. C. Lumden, Atty. E. H. Brewster, Albert Borst, Frank Cahill, Rev. Michael Foley, H. L. Fordham and others.

Interesting Comparison.

The following verified comparative statement showing results under both forms of government, was presented to the citizens:

In comparing the results obtained when Dixon operated under the general law, or the so-called aldermanic form of government, and those obtained since Dixon has operated under the commission form of government (April 19, 1911), attention is called to the following facts and information as exhibited by the books and records in the city clerk's office, which are available for verification by any citizen.

At the close of the last administration under the aldermanic form of government, April 19, 1911, the resources of the city, including the tax that spring, were \$33,936.92; the liabilities, \$19,006.21; balance in favor of the city, \$14,930.71.

(Continued on Page 5)

PROMINENT LEE YOUNG LADY IS SUMMONED AT CAMP GRANT NOW

FUNERAL SERVICES HELD SUNDAY MORNING FOR MISS ANNA PRESTEGAARD

The funeral of Miss Anna Prestegaard, of Lee, who passed away at the Rochelle hospital Thursday, was held Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, at the Southwest Lutheran church at Lee. Rev. J. O. Tweten preached the funeral sermon. Miss Prestegaard had been organist of the above mentioned church for the past twelve years. Death resulted from an internal hemorrhage, following an operation. Her loss is mourned by her father and mother, six brothers, Louis, George, Henry, Bennie, Olaf and Joachim, and two sisters, Mrs. Louis Olson and Mrs. Berthelsen, all of Lee, with the exception of the last mentioned, who lives in Omaha, Nebraska, and the brother Joachim, who is in service in France.

W. C. JONES IS BACK AT STORE

W. C. Jones was back in his store Saturday morning after a ten days' illness. His daughter, Miss Gladys, who has also been suffering from the influenza, is better, but his son, Harold, is still quite ill.

LEE CENTER LAD MADE SERGEANT

John Eisenberg, Jr., stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia, has been made sergeant. Sgt. Eisenberg has been in the service but since July of this year and his rise from the ranks has been rapid. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Eisenberg, Sr., of Lee Center.

ROUTE OF HUN ARMY CONTINUES

British, Belgians and French Attack Furiously In Flanders

DOUAI FAST IN TRAP

Success of Newest Offensive Will Force the Huns Out of Salient

BULLETIN

By Associated Press Leased Wire

With the Allied Armies in Flanders, Oct. 14 (10:30 A. M.)—British, Belgian and French forces attacked the German lines at dawn this morning on a wide front in Flanders. The allied troops are driving in the general direction of Ghent and Courtrai. The attacks seem general from Comines to the northward.

The German government has accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson in his address of January the eighth and in his subsequent addresses on the foundation of a permanent peace of justice. Consequently, its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon practical details of the application of these terms. The German government believes that the government of the powers associated with the government of the United States also take the position taken by President Wilson in his address.

"The German government, in accord with the Austro-Hungarian government for the purpose of bringing about an armistice, declares itself ready to comply with the propositions of the president in regard to evacuation.

"The German government suggests that the president may occasion the meeting of a mixed commission for making the necessary arrangements concerning the evacuation.

"The present German government, which has undertaken the responsibility for this step toward peace, has been formed by conferences and in agreement with the great majority of the reichstag. The chancellor, supported in all of his actions by the will of this majority, speaks in the name of the German government and of the German people.

BERLIN MESSAGE APPARENT ACCEPTANCE OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S TERMS OF PEACE

A wireless dispatch sent from Nauen, the great German wireless station, picked up and forwarded to official diplomatic sources in Washington Saturday night, purports to give the text of Germany's answer to President Wilson's inquiry to Chancellor Maximilian on Germany's peace proposal. On its face it seems a complete acceptance of President Wilson's terms. The text as received by wireless follows:

"In reply to the questions of the president of the United States of America the German government hereby declares:

"The German government has accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson in his address of January the eighth and in his subsequent addresses on the foundation of a permanent peace of justice. Consequently, its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon practical details of the application of these terms. The German government believes that the government of the powers associated with the government of the United States also take the position taken by President Wilson in his address.

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SOLF, State Secretary of Foreign Office.
"Berlin, Oct. 12, 1918."

PEACE OR WAR TO BE DECIDED BY PRESIDENT

President and Colonel House
Keep Own Counsel
On Subject

LAON, LA FERE BOTH TAKEN BY FRENCH SUNDAY

Victory Achieved On the Entire Line By Storming French Armies

WORLD WAITS DECISION FOES MAY BE TRAPPED

Believe President Will Start Discussion With the Allies Now

By Associated Press

Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.—The government asks the American people to withhold their judgment on Germany's note until President Wilson has received the official communication and has had opportunity to consider it.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.—The question of peace with Germany on terms Germany is willing to accept or another year of war to enforce the full demands of the allied nations hangs in the balance tonight.

President Wilson will answer this question on behalf of the United States, and will exert a powerful influence in determining the decision of the allies, the most momentous de-

French are Pushing Northward To Cut Off the Enemy Flight

By Associated Press Leased Wire

Paris, Oct. 13.—Laon was entered by the French troops today. They also captured the fortress of La Fere, the strongest point in the whole of the south end of the old Hindenburg line. The French victory from La

(Continued on page 8.)

THE WEATHER

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14.
By Associated Press Leased Wire
Illinois—Fair tonight and Tues-

day; rising temperature.

TWO COUNTY MEETINGS POSTPONED

Because of the great amount of sickness in the county the Lee County Farmers' Institute and Boys' and Girls' Club Round-up and Sale, announced for this week, have been postponed until further notice.

MRS. COOK'S RITES THIS AFTERNOON

Funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Mary McIntyre Cook of Mendota were held today at 2 o'clock at her late home. Many Dixon people attended the services. Mrs. Cook died in Chicago Friday night, after a short illness in a Chicago hospital.

VOTERS MUST REGISTER TOMORROW

Every voter in all of the election precincts of Lee county must register tomorrow. Both men and women must register. The polls will be open all day and judges and clerks of election will be in charge.

PRESIDENT CONSIDERS ANSWER TO GERMANY'S AVOWAL OF SUBMISSION

Official German Reply Seeming to Accept All Terms, Now In President's Hands—President Confers With Col. House and Secretaries—London Demands Absolute Guarantees From Germany Before Entering Parley

TURK NOTE IS HERE; MAXIMILIAN MAY RESIGN

By Associated Press Leased Wire

Washington, Oct. 14.—Turkey's long delayed note asking, like Germany and Austria, that President Wilson take in hand the restoration of peace, was received today at the state department.

London Wants Guarantees.

By Associated Press Leased Wire

London, Oct. 14.—While certain developments are taking place, the Central News Agency says it learns, it can be said that the British government will resolutely oppose the granting of an armistice to Germany unless an absolute guarantee, both military and naval, is forthcoming.

Maximilian To Resign?

By Associated Press Leased Wire

London, Oct. 14.—The resignation of Prince Maximilian as German Imperial chancellor, is probable, according to the reports in Holland, which quote the National Zeitung as saying that the chancellor's retirement is regarded in certain circles as inevitable.

Object To Wilson's Reply.

By Associated Press Leased Wire

Amsterdam, Oct. 14.—Serious objection to the acceptance of the conditions of President Wilson's reply to the German note were communicated to Imperial Chancellor Maximilian Thursday by the conservative faction of the Reichstag, according to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin.

Official German Note Here.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Germany's reply to President Wilson's note of inquiry reached the Swiss legation in official form by cable this morning, and upon comparison, it was found to be identical with the version received by wireless Saturday evening.

Instead of taking the note directly to the White House, as he did the first message from Prince Maximilian, the Swiss chargé communicated with the state department, and was asked to present the note to Secretary Lansing at 11:15 A. M.

In the meantime, President Wilson had called Secretaries Lansing and Baker to the White House for a conference. Secretary Lansing had been with the president since Saturday night when the unofficial report of the note had reached America, and Secretary Baker, just back from France, was expected to give first hand information about the situation on the battle front which had brought about the German demand for peace.

Col. House, who accompanied the president back from the New York Liberty Loan meeting last night, joined in the conference.

The president and his advisers considered the note for two hours and then the cabinet officers and Col. House walked to the state, war and navy building, leaving the president alone in his study, where he has prepared all of his messages.

The Swiss chargé appeared at the offices of the secretary of state shortly after the appointed time, and turned over the note without comment. Col. House was in Secretary Lansing's office at the time. In a few minutes, the note was in the hands of the president.

Counselor Polk of the state department, was at the British embassy this morning conferring with Counselor Barclay, who is in charge in the absence of Lord Reading.

(Continued on Page 2)

Polk's visit to the embassy is regarded as having considerable significance in view of the reports from London recording British opposition to the granting of an armistice without military and naval guarantees.

Expect Quick Action.

The only prophecies that officials here are willing to make are that the president will act quickly and positively. Everyone in Washington commonly agrees that whatever the president's answer there will be no cessation of hostilities nor negotiations for peace unless the German government concedes to conditions which will amount to unconditional surrender.

STORED MUCH FROZEN MEAT

German Authorities, in First Days of War, Mobilized All Resources of Refrigerating Plants.

Berlin has 2,200 tons of frozen meat in its municipal cold storage depots. The supply is replenished from time to time so that it remains at that figure. On their present meat ration of one-half pound, the Vossische Zeitung says, the Berliners are assured of meat enough to last all Greater Berlin two or three weeks, even if there should be a temporary stoppage of replenishments.

How the cold storage of pork has helped Germany to "stick it" is explained in an article in the Chemiker Zeitung. Early in the war, realizing the serious effect of the British blockade on the meat supply, the government directed the refrigerating industry to mobilize its resources on the largest possible scale. It was ordered to make preparations for dealing with millions instead of thousands of pigs.

Cold storage plants were enlarged, new ones built, and the system so extended that today there is hardly a local community without its own refrigerating facilities.

Every fortress has a freezing plant of its own. In case of siege it will assist materially in the preservation of perishable foods, especially meat, eggs, fish and butter.

"The German authorities," says the article, "have taken advantage of cold storage to the fullest extent, thereby greatly easing the economic conduct of the war."

TELL OF LONDON'S HISTORY

Collection of Wonderfully Interesting Relics in the Whitechapel Art Collection.

In a small space in the Whitechapel art galleries there is a fascinating collection which reconstitutes the history of London from the days when the Britons watched the galleys of the Romans sweeping up the Thames river. There are bits of Roman pottery found in the Thames mud. Photographs and prints show how bits of the old Roman

Wm. Cavanaugh, of Polo, was a Saturday caller in Dixon.

HELP THE WORLD TO CLEAN HOUSE

By JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG.

Now comes the Fourth Liberty Privilege! The fourth opportunity to Americans to hit a goshalmy blow at the Huns! The scourge of the world—the fiendish and soulless and mighty machine of evil—that although most of the nations of the earth are battling against, is still going strong!

It is so powerful that it will take the united strength of all the "white" people to crush it.

The biggest and heaviest factor will be the United States of America. We are called by other nations a race of bluffers, blowhards, money grabbers—so we are! We bluffed at the beginning. But though we bragged and have always left modesty to others, we are now making good our boasts—we are proving that when we said we could do certain things we were merely telling the truth. We have threatened mighty things and now we are calmly doing those mighty things. We may not be as modest as 100,000,000 violets, but when we are hot under the neckband we can deliver "some" heavy punch!

We are money grabbers. But how lucky for our allies that fact is! If it had not been for our money, Germany would have been victorious some time ago.

We are gradually, steadily, relentlessly expanding our might.

We are a red, white and blue glacier, that will finally suffocate Prussianism.

The wealthy have not needed exhortation, argument, persuasion to invest in Liberty bonds—they quietly and immediately take all they can get—they know what's in investments—that's why they are wealthy. Enough said.

The world is cleaning house. Its house is alive with crawling Teutonic vermin—vermin that if not destroyed will make the house uninhabitable and kill off its dwellers.

You are not asked to set the traps—use the clubs, spray the powder—but you are asked to pay for those traps, clubs and powder, so that others may wield these weapons for you, so that you and your family and your family's families, your loved ones may live in a decent house forever.

Your house is the United States, the vermin is Germany. We will not allow the vermin to overrun our house—as it will if not stamped out.

We are not pikers—no one can ever say that of us. We are not asleep! Our soldiers, sailors and marines buy Liberty bonds by the millions, men who have offered their all to the great and holy cause! None of us have to be shamed by them into doing our least! When the window opens where they sell the Fourth Loan of Bonds be there in line. Your bonds are reserved seats to the great spectacle of "Final Victory." The date of the performance to be announced later!

It is the war has done nothing else it has at least taught to many persons the value of thrift. The human mind is prone to attach labels to things. Because a thing is done it is done more and more. Once the individual gives thought to life and living he sees how senseless and unnecessary are some of the practices to which he thought he was committed for the rest of his life. Too many people in America are living beyond their means in order to vie with some richer neighbor. Why risk your children's future and education through a silly imitation induced by pride?

To do anything well is a fine training for any man or woman. The practice of thrift is only the utilizing in the most scientific and exact ways of an individual's resources. It is character building and makes of man almost the master of his destiny.

WAR HAS TAUGHT VALUE OF THRIFT

People Have Learned How Senseless and Unnecessary Common Practices Are.

RETURN TO SIMPLE LIFE

Those Not Willing to Deprive Themselves of Some Comforts Ungrateful for What Boys "Over There" Are Doing for Us.

By JAMES W. GERARD,
Former Ambassador to Germany.

In the days before the war it often seemed to me that the immigrant who came here with practically nothing and who left an education and often a competence to his children lived as all men should live. He worked hard and well and saved his money. Then as his circumstances permitted he placed his family in comfortable surroundings. Often he got hold of a little piece of ground and raised a part of his food supply. Such men as these told me often that American life presented very few difficulties to a man who wanted to become wealthy through his own efforts.

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Prove Superiority to Hun.

The situation of the world at the present time says to civilized man: Prove that you are fitted to survive the Hun; prove that you are superior to the Hun; prove that you are worthy of being preserved. For a wasteful use of materials at the present time is a crime against civilization. The war cannot be won unless the nation and the individual practice the most exact thrift. If we as a race cannot do this we are not fit to be the dominant factors in the world. We can and we will. The Hun and the state of affairs brought about by him are a challenge to our civilization. We accept the challenge and we will win the victory.

We could not do less. Our own countrymen and our brothers in arms are living in the midst of the greatest danger abroad. They are subsisting only on the vitally necessary foods and their general situation is lacking in comforts. We will deprive ourselves of some of our own abundant comfort that they may have the necessities of life. We must not prove ungrateful for what they are doing for us. We do not wish to live in an environs comfort while they are suffering and giving their lives that we may survive.

There is for those who are rich or semirich or who merely have money and extravagant tastes another and a practical side.

Money Must Be Had.

We must have the money to carry on the war. If money does not come to the government from the country's present stock of money, then it must be created, for the war cannot stop.

Additional money means inflation and that means a fall in the worth, in the purchasing power of the dollar.

So that every one who has an income, a salary or invested capital of any kind, bonds, mortgages or other obligations of state or city or railway, should be vitally interested in practicing thrift, and thereby maintaining the value of the purchasing power of his own property.

But greatest argument of all—the spending of money now unnecessarily is shameless, even criminal.

Are we to feast while our sons and brothers die over there and by our very feasting put their success to jeopardy?

No ruler ever led people as efficiently to war as does our great president. Back him up.

Roy Raffenberger went to Rochelle Saturday on business.

Miss Bessie Denny is quite ill with the grippe.

ONLY CHANGE IN MACHINERY

Hand Knitting Now Done in Exactly the Same Manner as It Was Many Centuries Ago.

There are a few touches of humor in the countryside revival of knitting, such as the over-large and the envious feminine group about the lady who, with practiced skill, deftly turns the heel of a sock, but behind it all is a fine display of service, says a writer in the Detroit Free Press. When you see a sweater or muffler in process of evolution it may interest you to know that the work is being done just about as it was when the art was in its infancy. There have been great improvements in knitting machinery, however, and the first of them was directly due to a somewhat common malady—unreciprocated love.

The Rev. William Lee of Cambridge university, as the story goes, was deeply smitten with a maiden of his native town, Woodborough, Nottinghamshire, but in spite of his ardent wooing could make no impression. The fair one calmly kept on with her knitting, then the common occupation of English women.

In revenge Reverend William swore he'd invent a machine which would destroy the market for hand work. He kept his word, but Queen Elizabeth refused to grant a patent and to give her financial support because too many of her subjects would be deprived of their means of livelihood. So the inventor took his machine to France. This story may be entirely fanciful, but in 1589 William Lee did revolutionize hosiery making by producing the knitting frame or stocking frame. American names in the list of those who have labored to perfect knitting machinery are W. C. Gist, Almet Reid and Griswold.

John Montavon of Viola township was here Saturday on business.

Miss Esther Conley, after an illness of a week or so, is back on duty as manager of the Western Union.

LESS MEAT IF BACK AND KIDNEYS HURT

Take a glass of Salts to flush Kidneys if Bladder bothers you—Drink lots of water.

Eating meat regularly eventually produces kidney trouble in some form or other, says a well-known authority, because the uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish; clog up and cause all sorts of distress, particularly backache and misery in the kidney region; rheumatic twinges, severe headaches, acid stomach, constipation, torpid liver, sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irritations.

The moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, or if bladder bothers you, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity; also to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts cannot injure anyone; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus avoiding serious kidney disease.

CHICAGO MARKETS

GRAIN ARKET.

Corn:	Oct. 123 bld.
Nov. 112	121 1/2% 111 121 1/2%
Dec. 109	120 1/2% 109 118 1/2%
Oats:	Oct. 66 1/2% 69 66 1/2% 68 1/2%

Nov. 63 67 1/2% 63 67 1/2%

Dec. 63 67 1/2% 63 67 1/2%

Rye:

Oct. 162 bld.

Nov. 163 1/2 bld.

Dec. 165 bld.

Barley:

Oct. 93 bld.

Nov. 94 1/2 bld.

Dec. 96 bld.

CASH GRAIN—

Wheat:

1 hard, 227.

3 hard, 220.

1 northern, 226 1/2 to 227.

2 northern, 224.

4 northern, 207.

Corn:

3 yellow, 125.

4 yellow, 122 to 127.

5 yellow, 116 to 119.

6 yellow, 109 to 110.

6 white, 100 to 110.

Sample grain, 75 to 98.

Oats:

2 white, 69.

3 white, 66 to 69 1/2.

Standard, 66 1/2 to 69 1/2.

Barley:

85 to 97.

LIVESTOCK ARKET.

Receipts today:

HOGS—

35,000. Market fair, 18.50 top.

Mixed, 16.75 to 17.25.

Good, 18.15 to 18.50.

Rough, 16.25 to 16.75.

Light, 17.60 to 18.45.

CATTLE—30,000. Slow.

SHEEP—60,000.

If women want to vote at the coming November election, they must register tomorrow.

Start Tomorrow, and Keep It Up Every Morning

SOCIETY

COMING EVENTS

Monday.
W. R. C. Meeting, G. A. R. Hall

NOTICE
We urge all women to register to-morrow in order that they may vote at the coming November election.

REBEKAHS IN WAR WORK

Minnie Bell Rebekah Lodge held an interesting session at the hall on Friday evening. Mrs. Benjamin Shaw, noble grand, was here from Freeport to preside. Report from the executive committee of the proceeds from the benefit pictures, \$41.30, was received with applause by the members. Three candidates will be initiated at the next regular meeting. Plans were made to have a chicken pie supper in the banquet rooms of the lodge October 19th, from 5 to 7 p.m. The proceeds are to be used in the purchase of a Liberty Bond. Members of the I. O. O. F., Rebekah lodges, and all Dixon people in general are invited to participate. It is a national and state Rebekah movement that all the war work possible should be done by the various lodges. The lodges in the state already have purchased three Red Cross ambulances for use at the front.

CONTRIBUTED JELLIES

Among those not members of the Daughters of the American Revolution chapter who contributed jellies to be sent by the D. A. R. to the sick boys at Camp Grant, were: Mesdames W. R. McGinnis, Joseph E. Henry, John Fellows, J. B. Clark, M. Lamkin, Wm. Flannigan, Ivar Winden, Mark Brown, M. D. Grimes, all of one south side neighborhood. These names were not submitted by the D. A. R., which probably might have a much larger list of contributors who are non-members.

CANDELLIGHTERS MEET

The Candelighters' Aid society of the Presbyterian church held a meeting at the home of Mrs. Collins Dysart Friday afternoon which proved very delightful. Mrs. Leonard Andrus, of Seattle, Washington, told of her work in the hostess house at Tacoma, in a very entertaining manner, and Mrs. Albert Fremont White, with Mrs. Andrus, a charter member of the organization, recited a poem and also talked interestingly of war work. Rev. J. M. Tidball was also present and added to the interest of the meeting by making some remarks upon interesting subjects. Ways and means of raising money for the society was the subject of open discussion. Members worked during the afternoon on Red Cross sewing freshments in accordance with the knitting. There were no government appeal to save foods.

NO MEETINGS

To aid efforts to prevent the further spread of the Spanish Influenza, there will be no meeting of the Kingdom-Bend Aid society until further notice.

ENTERTAINED MISIONARY

Mrs. Frank Chiverton and Mrs. Frank Brockner entertained at the home of the former on Thursday afternoon the members of the Baptist Missionary society. This was the first meeting of the new year and Miss Anna Pratt, the newly elected president, presided. Miss Ella Pratt had charge of the lesson study. The first chapter, The Call to Service, of the new study book, The Path of Labor, was presented in an interesting manner by Miss Pratt. Open discussion of the subject followed. Very acceptable refreshments were served after the program.

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EYES

Sensitive and Sore
Ne
Ayde-lotte Glasses
the more
for comfort and
clear vision

Dr. W. F. Aydelotte
Neurologist Health Instructor
223 Crawford Ave., Dixon, Ill.
Phone 160 for Appointments.

NOTICE

Although everything connected with my business has advanced, my prices remain the same:

Plain shampoo, 50c; with hot oil or witch hazel.....75c
Curling and dressing 10c to 25c extra.

Hair dressing.....25c to 50c
Manicuring50c
Facial massage, \$1.00 per hour.

Facial massage, per half hour.....50c
Switches made from combings, per ounce.....50c

FLORENCE E. DUSTMAN
Beauty Shop

GUESTS FROM IOWA

Mrs. G. F. Wall and son, of Paulina, Iowa, are here visiting Mrs. Wall's mother, Mrs. Halstead.

ENTERTAINED

Miss Ada Brink was entertained yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hintz.

VISITED FAMILY

Lt. C. P. Reid left last evening for Sterling and from there will return to the Rock Island arsenal, after a week-end visit with his family. Mrs. Reid accompanied him to Sterling, where they were guests for the night of Prof. and Mrs. Albert Scovill, the latter Mrs. Reid's sister.

DEW-CURRAN WEDDING

The marriage of Miss Annabelle Curran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Curran, of 916 Woodlawn Avenue, and William Dew, of Jefferson City, Mo., was solemnized Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock by Rev. Fr. Michael Foley at St. Patrick's rectory. The bride was attended by Miss Mary Burns and Gladie Lambert performed the offices of best man. The bride wore an attractive blue suit, with hat to match, and a corsage bouquet of white roses. The maid of honor also wore blue. A wedding dinner was served at the home of the bride's parents following the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Dew will make their home in this city on Second street. Mr. Dew is employed by the Brown Shoe Company here. Both he and his bride would have been horribly shocked and indignant had Ruth done the same thing.

He often felt uneasy because of his dog-in-the-manger attitude. But, like most men, he would not confess it. He took Mollie King to the Brevort and other places, but he would have been horribly shocked and indignant had Ruth done the same thing.

He was of such a jealous disposition that, had he cause, he would have made both himself and Ruth a cause. But Ruth was so frank—very unhappy—even had he imagin-

ily careless of attention from anyone but him, that he could not in decency object to anything she had so far done. Yet as time passed and Ruth told of the little courtesies of her employer—his thoughtfulness of her—Brian commenced to take on an unconventionality to please you, brought up as you were. And you won't be able to overlook their familiar ways because they have brains."

Ruth knew, down in her heart, that Mrs. Curtis was right. That never would she feel at home with the set to which Claude Beckley and those of his ilk belonged. Yet she was not quite ready to admit that it was so.

Brian scarcely realized yet that he was troubled because of Arthur Mandel. But there was now an ever-present thought—more a feeling, perhaps—that along Ruth's path, daily associated with her, was this man Mandel.

Not that Brian thought Ruth in love with him, or that he feared as would be. He had not gone as far as that even in his thoughts. But he was convinced that Mandel was in love with Ruth. That her advances in salary were simply one of his ways of showing it. Regardless of Ruth's explanation as to WHY her pay had been increased, he was positive in his own mind that she did not really earn fifty dollars a week. It was unbelievable. A girl with no business experience. It was all very well for her to tell him it was because she knew what was needed to be done to those old houses and to the rooms which the firm redecorated; that might go with some men, not with him. Mandel had been struck with her looks, had hired her, and now was in love with her.

This was the way Brian figured the raise in Ruth's salary. That her artistic ideas were worth much more than she received, he would not have believed. Neither would it have made any difference in his ideas had he known that since Ruth had worked for him, Arthur Mandel had never once overstepped the bound First.)

FORMER RECTOR MEETS

Rev. and Mrs. Frederick Grant, of Evanston, are here at the Nachusa Tavern to spend a few days with friends. Mr. Grant's church in Evanston, St. Luke's, is closed because of the epidemic. Mr. Grant was formerly rector of St. Luke's church of this city and his former parishioners will be glad to greet him and Mrs. Grant.

EXERTAINED CLASS

Miss Minnie Johnson entertained her class of St. Paul's Lutheran Sunday school on Thursday evening. A pleasant social evening with chat and Victrola music was enjoyed and refreshments of cream and cake were served. Class officers were elected as follows: President, Miss Mary Walters; vice-president, Mrs. Ruth Hamilton; secretary-treasurer, Miss Esther Baughman.

GAVE DINNER

Mr. and Mrs. Max Rosenthal entertained at the Sheffield hotel, at Grand Detour Friday evening, Mrs. Edmund Camp, Miss Camp and Miss Carrie Rosenthal.

AT DINNER

Mrs. Camp and daughter, Miss Bess, were dinner guests Saturday evening of Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle. Mrs. Camp and daughter will leave Monday for their new home in Chicago at 5644 Winthrop Ave.

RETURNS TO CAPITAL

Miss Marion Davies returned to Washington, D. C., Saturday, after spending the summer here with her mother, Mrs. T. G. Davies. Miss Davies is a special examiner for the Federal Trade Commission and will start at once on the foreign federal investigation which the commission is to make.

FOR MRS. ROGERS

The Young Woman's Bible class of the Methodist church entertained delightfully Friday afternoon with a farewell party at the home of the Misses Breed for Mrs. E. S. Rogers, who expects to leave for her new home in Morrison this week. During the afternoon music and short talks by various members, expressing their regret at losing Mrs. Rogers, who has been a member of the class for a number of years, were given. Delicious refreshments were served.

HONORED BIRTHDAYS

Mrs. Mark Brown, president of the Snaidni Club, entertained the members Thursday at luncheon in honor of the birthdays of two of the members, Mrs. Theodore Wilson and Mrs. M. D. Grimes. An elaborate luncheon, for which the decorations were cosmos and asters, was served. Six-handed euchre was the game of the afternoon.

VISITED PARENTS

Fred Blum, of Seattle, Wash., and Wm. Blum, of Clinton, Ia., have returned to their homes after a three weeks' visit with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Blum, of Nachusa, and their sister, Mrs. Leon Barlow, of Amboy. Another son, who has been stationed at Camp Mills, Otto Blum, is believed to be on his way to France.

TO SPEND WEEK-END

Chris Wadsworth, of New Orleans La., spent the week-end as the guest of his brother, R. H. Wadsworth.

THE WIFE

By JANE PHELPS

ALL BROTHER HAD NOTICED

Father Need Not Have Worried Over Possible Bad Effect of Movies on Little Son.

After all, it's hard to figure out correctly the effect of the movies on the child mind. It happened that mother and sister had gone to a concert and it was up to father to entertain little brother, age seven. Father likes the movies—some of them—so he thought that would serve the purpose. Of course you can not tell much about a film by the name or by the pictures shown in front either for that matter. But father likes pictures of western life and he thought the horses and mountains might please brother. So when he saw the poster of a cowboy, in they went.

It wasn't a very good sort of picture as to theme, for it presented a ruthless outlaw and his gang of robbers. When a wagon train of gold seekers came across the desert he not only refused to give them water, but drove them off to perish of thirst on the desert.

When the Germans began falling out of the bag in which they were slowly being caught by the rapid advance of the allies on both sides, the speed with which changes were made in that section of the battle line was astonishing.

Laon, captured by the French, is the last of the German occupied strongholds which formed a keystone on the southern part of the enemy line.

The Germans continued their retirement along the west front in an orderly manner Sunday.

Berlin announces that Nish has been captured by the Serbians and occupied by entente forces.

Douai In Pincers.

By Associated Press Leased Wire

London, Oct. 14.—The British are pressing in on both sides of Douai. Field Marshal Haig's report today shows gains both north and south of the city. His report adds:

"Daddy, do you know who the cowboy looks like?"

"No, brother. Who?"

"Our milkman" was the reply.

GOT RIGHT POINT OF VIEW

Autoist, When He Cooled Down, Was Able to See Where Traffic Police-Man Was Correct.

The autoist was waiting for the corner traffic man to give the signal to make the turn at the corner. When he thought he had been there long enough he began tooting his horn impatiently. The traffic man kept on taking care of traffic. The autoist became impatient with his horn.

"You won't help matters that way, my friend," said the traffic man, as he waved him on.

"Aw, take me to jail, but don't bawl me out!" exclaimed the driver.

The policeman motioned him over toward the curb. "I could take your suggestion, but I won't. You are angry now, but when you cool off you will understand that the corner man has many problems to contend with," said the policeman. "We do not usually make explanations, but I am doing so in this case, because I think you should realize that you are in the wrong."

The autoist drove on, mumbling. A few days later he stopped in the same place. "Say," he said to the policeman, "I made a fool out of myself the other day. I had no right to be angry. You fellows have enough vexations without some one who goes across your corner once a day adding to them by smart remarks."

The policeman smiled and waved him on. That autoist today probably would fight for the corner man if necessary. Indianapolis News.

English Hereditary Officers

Conventional epithets have once more been used in the English newspapers about the late Lord Londesborough's hereditary office as vice admiral of the Yorkshire coast. In reality there are many similar appointments in force elsewhere. The lord mayor of Bristol is vice admiral of the channel as far down as Holmes and possesses an ancient silver oar, which he is entitled to have borne before him in virtue of his office. By a fiction of medieval law all dead persons washed up by the tide were considered to belong to the parish in which the Merchant Venturers stand, and births at sea were registered there. Before the organization of the royal navy had been fully developed it was convenient to intrust the interests of the crown in regard to the duties of the admiralty to local gentlemen, like the Denisons of Scarborough, from which the earls of Lonsdale derive, of sufficient standing to be immune from sympathy with smuggling, which was the chief difficulty in early times. For handling maritime questions special qualifications were necessary, which the lord lieutenant, if he were seated inland, might not possess.

Patriotism.

A College avenue woman was entering her card club. One of the woman members of the club brought her son John, about four years old, along. John got unruly, and his mother put him upstairs and told him to sit there until he could behave, while she proceeded to play bridge. John was quiet about 15 minutes, when he burst forth singing "America." Immediately it broke up the card game and the women stood up until John finished singing.—Indianapolis News.

Art.

Here are quotations from some of the examination papers submitted by Indianapolis school children for credit in the art courses at the John Herron Art Institute:

"His way of working was very 'technique'."

"There was a picture of St. Catherine receiving the crown from an angel."

"Michael Angelo has many paintings in the Renaissance, which is a building in France."

"The 'sargent' did the 'freeze' in a room in the Boston Library."

"Hoffman painted most of the Prima Donna. The most famous is the Sistine Madonna."

"One of the greatest painters of all times painted beautiful pictures on the ceiling of a church somewhere in the United States, and this great artist's name was Michael Angelo."

Heavy Demand for Rubber.

The world discarded 183,000 tons of automobile tires during 1916. Adding to this the large number of bicycle tires thrown away every year by their owners, it appears that the world spends every year at least \$600,000,000 for pneumatic tires alone. Nearly 5,000,000 automobiles are now in use in the United States. To supply these with tires nearly 88,000 tons of India rubber are needed every year, and the American automobile owners pay every year as much as \$200,000,000 for tires,

ROUTE OF HUN

ARMY CONTINUES

(Continued from Page One)

Lose Laon To French.

By Associated Press Leased Wire

German forces have abandoned Laon and the whole St. Cobain region and the French, after reoccupying Laon, have pressed on until they have reached a line from the Oise river above La Fere to the eastern end of the Chemin des Dames.

When the Germans began falling out of the bag in which they were slowly being caught by the rapid advance of the allies on both sides, the speed with which changes were made in that section of the battle line was astonishing.

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MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION.

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ABE MARTIN



BRING OUT YOUR WEAPON

By MELVILLE DAVISSEN POST.

That appalling damnation—Intelligence without humanity—converting a whole people into a predatory monster has descended on the world.

No human institution, fine or noble, is any longer safe. Invasions from a malignant star or fabled beasts breaking up through the crust of the earth could not more awfully threaten us. Every energy of every civilized nation must be assembled for resistance.

An idle dollar is an idle weapon!

How shall we face enslaved men, mutilated children and torn women if in this hour of supreme peril we hold back idle in our house a weapon that would have helped to save the world?

HAS WOODEN LEG; DRAFTED

He Is Taken Before Army Officers at Camp Dodge as a Slack.

Des Moines, Ia.—Sam Alanko, with a wooden leg, was sent to Camp Dodge as a draft evader from Fort Snelling.

When he was called up before the Camp Dodge officers he limped considerably.

"What's the matter with you?" he was asked.

"I've got a wooden leg," he replied. It was found that Alanko's left leg had been amputated above the knee and he was equipped with an artificial limb.

"What did you come down here for?" the officer asked.

"It beats me," Alanko replied. "I guess they want me."

VALUABLE CARGO IN PORT

Nine Million Dollars Worth of Egyptian Cotton and Gum Arabic Arrives Safely at Boston.

Boston, Mass.—The most valuable cargo to reach this port in many years was recently discharged at the Boston docks. A conservative value of \$9,000,000 has been placed upon it.

The cargo consists of 18,657 bales of Egyptian cotton weighing 13,433,040 pounds, valued at 60 cents a pound; also 3,447 bags of gum arabic, now worth 55 cents a pound.

The steamer carrying this cargo was 28 days on the way from Alexandria, Egypt, and passed through the submarine infested waters of the Mediterranean without mishap.

Peaceful Man Can Fight.

It has rediscovered America. It has

been suddenly confronted with the

fact that the peaceful man is the most

dangerous man when he concludes to

engage in a fight.

But this fight is not yet won. There

are no half dozen courses open to the

American people. They must win or

they must lose, and if they lose, what

was sought to be accomplished by in-

sidious propaganda will be given to

them by the mailed fist of the con-

queror. Holy Writ declares that all a

man hath will he give for his life, but

more than a century and a quarter of

American life has disclosed that life

is not life unless with it goes liberty.

We are therefore up against the real

thing. We must win or we must be

contented to be slaves, despoiled of

our houses, our lands, our stocks, our

bonds, our mortgages and our money.

I am not a graduate of the Wharton

School of Finance. I learned my financial

system from the Indiana official

who felt that he had been a faithful

public servant when he made a report

in his fiduciary capacity which simply

showed that the money was paid in

and all paid out. But with blood in

my veins, not a drop of which on either

side of the house has landed on this

soil since 1776, my idea of what con-

stitutes America in not extent of terri-

tory, nor vast resources, nor unlimited

power. It is rather that America is

the land of opportunity and obligation,

of a chance to get on in the world hon-

estly if you know how to get on, and

of the duty to see to it that you do not

lay an unknd hand upon the chance

GIRLS' PAINS
AND WEAKNESS

Yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands of Girls Benefited

St. Louis, Mo.—"When I was only fifteen years old mother had to put me to bed every month for two days because I suffered such pain. I also suffered from a weakness and mother took me to a doctor but he did not help me. Finally mother made me take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has made me strong and healthy. So when mother or I hear any woman complaining we tell them about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it did for me."—Mrs. JOHN FRAME, 1121 N. 18th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Girls who suffer as Mrs. Frame did should not hesitate to give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial, as the evidence that is constantly being published proves beyond question that this grand old remedy has relieved more suffering among women than any other medicine.

For confidential advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of their forty years experience is at your service.

TO PEOPLE WHO CHAFE

Over one hundred thousand people in this country have proved that nothing relieves the soreness of chafing as quickly and permanently as "Saxo Comfort Powder," 25c at Vinot and other drug stores. Trial Box Free.

The Comfort Powder Co., Boston, Mass.

HELPING FINANCE
WAR A PRIVILEGE

Not Only a Duty Which Every Good American Owes His Country at This Time.

AMERICA IS RE-DISCOVERED

Autocratic Rulers of Germany Have Learned That They Cannot Foist Their Theories of Kultur Upon Our Democracy.

By THOMAS R. MARSHALL, Vice-President of the United States.

A very remarkable thing about America consists in the fact that it does not remain discovered, for a country is discovered only when the world knows where it is and what it is. If the world be mistaken in either particular, it remains still an unknown land. Historians say that Columbus discovered it in 1492, and so far as revealing its geographical location to the world is concerned that is true. But in 1776 it was rediscovered when the fat-headed German who sat on the English throne made the great mistake in the life of the British empire in thinking that he might treat the colonists as he chose.

Dream of World Dominion.

The average German junker, if he had any religious sense which rose higher than the mere worship of power, would have made a splendid theological professor in those days when it was wittily said of Andover that every five years the professors took a solemn oath to the effect that they had learned nothing in the preceding five years and would learn nothing in the succeeding five. This German hierarchy became obsessed with the idea of world dominion emanating from a great empire in middle Europe. It proceeded with a diplomacy that would have made Machiavelli seek admission into the kindergarten. It organized by an act of the congress of the United States what is known as the German Alliance. Ostensibly a fraternal organization, its underlying purpose was to obtain possession of the schools, colleges and universities of America, and by a course of training from generation to generation teach this people that the individual was nothing, that the state was everything. It thought in forty years it had so divided the American people that there were but two courses open to them, either a ready acquiescence in the purposes and aims of the imperial German government or in the having of sufficient power at the close of this bloodthirsty and cruel war to collect off the American people a sufficient tribute to indemnify in dollars and cents the vast expenditures of the German empire in the waging of this war and the making of the entire western continent a mere appendage of the German crown.

Now that the war is on some of its leading men boldly proclaim the right of the American government to have any immigration laws whatsoever.

They brazenly announce that Columbus discovered America for the world; that the Germans have an unrestricted right to come to America, and if they can get a sufficient number here imbued with their theories of kultur to shift our individualistic democracy into a state autocracy. The Lusitanian, the Arabic and the Sussex would never have been sunken, the indignities heaped upon the flag would never have occurred, the brutal and autocratic course of conduct would never have been taken, had their government not imagined its forty years' influence upon the thought and purpose of American life had so weakened the fiber of American citizenship that in the hour of trial it would be as important as a leprosy hand, or as water spilled upon dry ground that may not be gathered up again.

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But this fight is not yet won. There

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of a chance to get on in the world hon-

estly if you know how to get on, and

of the duty to see to it that you do not

lay an unknd hand upon the chance

spiritually intolerant of weakness, of hypocrisy, of sloth.

So for all of us comes the searching of what we may do now—how to prepare for that time when our boys come back, bearing along with their scars of war, that triumph of war—freedom for all men and future peace for all peoples. Even yet, not all of us can take an active part in direct war works. But there are two ways in which all can share and in which women must lead. As men have readjusted the worlds of business, of finance, of industry to war, so we women can readjust our little individual domestic lives to war. Even the homely tasks of cooking, washing, bedmaking, sending the children to school, directing the family amusement—even these can be directly related to the war necessity of keeping the nation's health, balance and spirit adjusted, all in readiness for the day when our country may call on us just you and me—for the supreme sacrifice.

Keep Thrift Wheel Spinning.

Then, we women must put our shoulder to the thrift wheel and keep it spinning merrily. We can save—and in this our babies can help—pennies, save useless and some useful expenditures, save service, save food, save the other fellow's time—and always with a cheerful heart, a smiling front, the courage of devotion. If by saving and at a sacrifice, a dollar for a Liberty bond, 25 cents for a Thrift stamp, an hour a day for serious thought on how we, individually, can adjust our every daily act to war—if, by these little things, we can do a patriot's part in this war, if we can have the right to put our names alongside the "mothers of the world," then, in God's name, not only do them, but see that every other woman goes and does likewise. Let every man, every woman, every child in these great United States have the chance to share in the glory of America's part in this war—to own a vital piece of that immortal liberty, the right of one's own soul that America has always fought for and stands for immortally now and forever, world without end.

OVER HERE!

By H. C. Witwer.
(With a genuflection to George M. Cohan.)
Johnny save your man, save your man,
save your man!

Help us lick the Hun, lick the Hun,
lick the Hun!

Uncle Sam's calling on you and me
For another loan for Liberty!
Hurry right away, get your

REV. G. H. ASHWORTH OF SYCAMORE GAVE FINE ADDRESS IN THIS CITY FRIDAY NIGHT

Rev. G. H. Ashworth of Sycamore gave a very fine address to a large audience of Dixon people at the Peoples church Friday evening. He said in part:

- To face the world's forces;
- To induce the conviction that they are benevolent forces;
- To co-ordinate them under the leadership of a divine ideal;
- To make them worshipful servants of the one High God.

The task of the religious prophet is:

- To declare unto the individual his relationship to God;
- To reveal the presence of an inner spirit that is Omniscient and Omnipotent;
- To inspire confidence in the triumph of righteousness throughout a universe resting upon moral foundations;
- To produce optimism, intellectual expansion, moral momentum, spiritual poise, and the "overflow of soul" from the fountain of the nation's life.

Among the forces diffused through life which baffle the energies of the religious prophet as well as civil statesmen and industrial leaders, are those organized under the names of:

- The military;
- The commercial;
- The religious, which terms designate the Three Kingdoms we are to discuss tonight.

In the development of human life the individual and the nation pass from the garden of innocence with its rich soil and variety of fruits through the fields of commerce following the military road up the highway of experience to those heights where the spirit gains its mastery over the things of the flesh. And the life of Israel as portrayed by Isaiah stands before us as an illustrious example of the experiences through which the soul of a nation passes in gaining its spiritual dominion over the world's forces.

r. Ashworth then pictured Israel in her youth as an adolescent boy feeling the thrill of life's forces operating from within and ready to act in so many directions, but without the wisdom of experience to give direction to the energies and ideas nature was unlocking and setting loose.

To the east of Israel stood the Assyrian empire in the zenith of its manhood, richly attired, in its military achievements. To the west of Israel stood Phoenicia, old as any of her sister kingdoms, but famed for the glory of her commerce. Israel taking her place in history between these two great kingdoms sees the outward display of force upon the one hand and the lavish expenditure of wealth upon the other. And when both would be pulling equally hard at the heart strings of the boy, which way would you expect him to go?

Israel as a boy at the foothills of life, needs a friend who has faith in the boy's future, who knows the nature of the temptations that hide beside the highway of experience, and who also knows the source of a power sufficient to thwart the evils in the pathway of one's years. Isaiah, that prophet of righteousness who, as a man of religious vision, stood erect in the dignity of his age, was such a friend to Israel.

He admonished Israel to weave the thought of a righteous God into the fabric of his political life, to keep the banner of God's infinite love in the sky of hope, and to obey the voice of conscience in the field of action. He points out the dangers of military force and showed that its power is vested in the authority of the few to dominate over the rights of the many. This made God a tyrant instead of a father and was contrary to the theological principles of Israel's religion. The military idea of Assyria was that size made for righteousness.

In territorial extent Phoenicia was much smaller than Assyria, but from the standpoint of trade it was a commercial empire much larger than

HATHAWAY HELD TO GRAND JURY

William Hathaway, charged with looting gatous, was taken before Justice Gehant Saturday morning, waived an examination, and was bound over until the meeting of the January grand jury, under \$400 bonds. The goods taken will remain with the officials until the matter has been disposed of by the court. Attorney A. H. Hannenken appeared for Mr. Hathaway and State's Attorney Edwards appeared for the people. Bonds were furnished and Hathaway is at liberty.

JOHN SHEEHAN DIED IN CAMP

John Sheehan, of Ottumwa, Iowa, died there at the military training camp, after a brief illness of Spanish influenza. He was a nephew of Mrs. Catherine Davlin, of this city, and he and his mother visited here a short time ago. He was but nineteen years old and had been in the camp since October 1.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

A stated conclave of Dixon Commandery, No. 21, Knights Templar, will be held at 7:30 p.m., tomorrow for business.

Y. M. C. A. CLOSED

The Y. M. C. A. building will be closed this week.

HUNDREDS DIE AND THOUSANDS ARE IN FLIGHT FROM FIRES

North Woods of Wisconsin and Minnesota a Sea Of Flames

TOWNS ARE WIPE OUT

Charred Bodies Brought To Morgues—Duluth Losses are Heavy

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 13.—More than 500 persons are dead or missing and at least 12,000 have been made homeless by five fearful forest fires which have spread across northern Wisconsin and northern Minnesota during the last thirty-six hours.

Seventy-five bodies, most of them charred, are in local morgues to-night.

Cloquet, Brockton, Brevator, Corona, Adolph, Thompson, Arnold, Moose Lake, Kettle River, Twig, Rice Lake and Wright have been wiped out. Refugees declared this afternoon that charred bodies were seen in these towns as they were fleeing from the fire zone. Scores of hamlets and hundreds of settlers' homes have been destroyed. The property and timber loss will total many millions and will surpass that caused by any of the historic fires of previous years which have swept this region.

Rescuers Pass Many Bodies.

Members of the Duluth home guard and scores of citizens who have been fighting the flames and doing rescue work since Saturday afternoon, declared late today that they had passed many more bodies. Scores of refugees reported that members of their families had not been located.

Printing.

The report is being circulated by opponents of the commission form of government that the City of Dixon pays \$2500 a year to the official paper of the City of Dixon. This is not true.

The Dixon Telegraph, the official paper of the City of Dixon, is paid for all their publications, according to their contract, which was awarded to them because they were the lowest bidders for this work.

The total amount paid by the City of Dixon for printing which includes the printing of the monthly reports, official stationary and blanks, the printing of such notices, ordinances and other publications as are required by law to be published in both of the Dixon papers, as shown by the last annual report, was the sum of \$563.17.

Practically all of the refugees came to Duluth without their personal belongings. Some of them told stories of frantic women plunging into lakes to escape the flames.

Heavy Losses in Duluth.
The fires around Duluth caused more than \$1,000,000 in damage. The Country club and the massive Children's home are in ashes. Automobile parties dashed through the fire to reach the Nopeming sanitarium, where all of the 190 tuberculosis patients were rescued. Several of the machines caught fire, but there were no casualties.

J. D. Weigle of Franklin Grove, was in Dixon Saturday.

COMMISSION FORM

(Continued from page one.)

the city has, as yet, never borrowed a dollar and has therefore, paid no interest on borrowed money, but on the other hand has received in interest on its deposits, from April 19, 1911, to October 1, 1918, the sum of \$8030.48.

Salaries.

The salary of the mayor and commissioners are fixed by ordinance at \$600 and \$400 per year, respectively, and constitute all the compensation that such mayor and commissioners shall receive for all services rendered, for the attending of all meetings, both regular and special, and the transaction of all the business during the year. The mayor and commissioners do not receive any pay for attending meetings as they did under the old, or aldermanic, form of government.

In this connection it is of interest to know that under the present form of government, the council holds fifty-two regular meetings each year as opposed to twelve regular meetings of the council under the old, or aldermanic, form.

This is of great advantage to the citizens and to the expeditious handling of all the city's business.

Cost of Election.

Another item is the cost of city elections. Under the commission form of government, we hold but one election every four years at a cost approximately of \$600, while under the aldermanic form of government the city must hold an election every year, which would amount to practically \$2400.

The saving to the city under the commission form of government is approximately \$500 a year.

Water Meters.

To the question: "Could the commissioners, if they saw fit, have stopped the installation of meters by the

it is further being circulated that money and funds belonging to the Oakwood Cemetery account has been spent upon the streets during the present administration. Investigation disclosed that during the year ending April 20, 1918, the total cost of operation of Oakwood Cemetery under the supervision of W. J. Barry, superintendent, was \$4,863.47, while the total income and earnings from all sources from Oakwood Cemetery was \$3,848.11. This leaves a deficit of \$955.56. In other words, the income and earnings from the cemetery failed to pay the cost of operation of said cemetery for said period by \$955.56. Making it very clear to any one that the City of Dixon did not spend any of the Cemetery Funds for the improvement of its streets.

Should there have been any balance left at the end of the year, this balance would have remained in the cemetery fund as a balance and would never have been used upon the streets or for any other municipal purpose or purposes and in this respect, what is here said with reference to such cemetery balance has been true during all of the years under the commission form of government.

Collection Fees.

Another item worthy of notice under the commission form of government, the city clerk has turned over to the City of Dixon, since 1911, the sum of \$3669.55, commissions for collecting special assessments and under the old form of government he would have retained them for himself.

Printing.

The salary of the mayor and commissioners are fixed by ordinance at \$600 and \$400 per year, respectively, and constitute all the compensation that such mayor and commissioners shall receive for all services rendered, for the attending of all meetings, both regular and special, and the transaction of all the business during the year. The mayor and commissioners do not receive any pay for attending meetings as they did under the old, or aldermanic, form of government.

In this connection it is of interest to know that under the present form of government, the council holds fifty-two regular meetings each year as opposed to twelve regular meetings of the council under the old, or aldermanic, form.

This is of great advantage to the citizens and to the expeditious handling of all the city's business.

Local Improvement Funds.

The question has been asked why money in the local improvement fund cannot be used in general street repairs and improvements, such as clearing of streets, filling up chuck holes, sprinking, etc. The answer to this question is that local improvements in the City of Dixon have been constructed by special assessments and paid for by local improvement bonds, issued and delivered to the contractor doing the work, instead of paying such contractor in cash.

These bonds, as any lawyer will advise you, are payable solely and only out of the installments when the same are collected from the property owners.

Therefore, any installment paid

to the collector in advance of their due date, must necessarily lie in the bank in the local improvement fund until the bond or bonds issued, payable out of that particular installment, are due or when sufficient funds are on hand to warrant the calling of bonds for that purpose and thus stop the interest. This has always been done.

Collection Fees.

Another item worthy of notice under the commission form of government, the city clerk has turned over to the City of Dixon, since 1911, the sum of \$3669.55, commissions for collecting special assessments and under the old form of government he would have retained them for himself.

Cost of Election.

Another item is the cost of city elections. Under the commission form of government, we hold but one election every four years at a cost approximately of \$600, while under the aldermanic form of government the city must hold an election every year, which would amount to practically \$2400.

The saving to the city under the commission form of government is approximately \$500 a year.

Water Meters.

To the question: "Could the commissioners, if they saw fit, have stopped the installation of meters by the

Dixon Water Company?" There is Dixon Water Company?" There is but one answer which is: "No, they could not." This matter rests entirely with the Public Utilities commission of the State of Illinois, who, after a hearing on the petition of the water company for permission to install meters and make a service charge therefore, granted the water company that privilege, notwithstanding the fact that the attorney for the city under the instructions of the city council, appeared before the Public Utilities commission and opposed the granting of the privilege prayed in the petition. The council afterwards asked for a re-hearing which was denied. Following this the only recourse was to the circuit court of Sangamon county. An appeal was accordingly taken and the case is now pending trial in that court.

FORMER DIXON MAN PROSPERS

STEWARD YOUTH IS FLU VICTIM

Leo Edmund Sherlock, 19 year old son of Henry H. Sherlock, of Steward, died Friday afternoon after a two days' illness of influenza. The funeral was held this morning from the Rochelle Catholic church.

"Man Works from Sun to Sun--Woman's Work is Never Done"

America's Kitchens--Our Biggest Industry--Contain Fewer Labor-Saving Devices Than Any Other Business

OUR most important and our biggest single industry is woman's work in 20,000,000 kitchens, yet these women who are working longer hours than most men, are supplied with fewer labor-saving devices than men. There is not the drudgery in offices and other men's work that there is in woman's work in the kitchen.

And war-time finds women in greater need of labor-saving equipment in the home than ever before in the history--they need extra time for war work, for Red Cross, for knitting, and for canning fruits and vegetables.

7,000,000 women are now engaged in war work to replace the shortage of man power, and they must do these tasks in addition to operating the kitchen.

That means that every housewife not only needs but deserves a Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet. For this is the greatest labor-saver that a home can have.

Important Bulletin--Read It

Says a recent Bulletin of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

"A kitchen cabinet is just as important to the woman as the bench is to the workman or the laboratory desk to the chemist. With it the housekeeper can sit down comfortably with her whole kitchen workshop within easy reach. It saves time walking to and fro to gather up this thing and that to prepare the food."

Greatest Labor Saver

The Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet answers not only some of your needs, but all. Eight of the world's greatest domestic science experts have helped to place this cabinet in the lead.

All your utensils, tools and equipment are centralized in one place—at your fingers' ends. You can prepare meals without walking miles of steps, as hitherto.

Many women save an hour a day this way. And more than a million women save work, time and health by using the Hoosier.

Easy Terms Put it Within the Reach of All Women--But the Supply is Limited

Tomorrow may see all of our Hoosier Cabinets gone. Since the war began the demand has increased by leaps and bounds. The shortage of woman help and the extra work that is being put on women has caused this. More women want and need Hoosier Cabinets now than there are cabinets to supply them.

Whether or not you get yours and can start tomorrow doing an easier day's work depends upon whether or not you get to our store today.



YOU CAN DO BETTER AT

Keyes Ahrens Furniture Co.

Furnish Your Home—Cellar to Attic

: THE EVENING STORY ;

That Little Laugh
of Hers

By MARY MORRISON RAYNAL

How fair those lock which now the light wind stirs!

What eyes she has, and what a perfect arm!

And yet methinks that little laugh of hers—

That little laugh—is still her crowning charm.

Where'er she passes, countryside or town.

The streets make festa and the fields rejoice.

Should sorrow come, as 'twill to cast me down,

Or death as come he must, to hush my voice.

Her laugh woul wake me just as now it thrills me.

That little giddy laugh wherein she kills me.

—Marlo.

Professor Hilton known in college circles as Old Bones, was witnessing, for the first time in years, a comic opera. The spectacular, the audacious cleverness, so long undreamed of in his philosophy, dawned for him as a fresh discovery. He forcibly held his feet to the ground to keep them from beating time to the music. His nearsighted eyes peared delightedly at the maze of lights. His hands went together with almost childlike glee when the queen of the opera glittered before the footlights.

She was a charmingly rounded bit of femininity, this comic opera queen, welcoming her applause naïvely, not much voice, but how she could laugh! In the midst of the hollow stage laughter here gurgled out like the apotheosis of eternal youth. She laughed as children should, but rarely do. Laughed with an infectiousness that shook her audience until they wiped their eyes and held their sides in an intoxication of mirth. In her laughter was the liquidness of mountain streams, the ecstasy of mating birds, the giddy irresponsibility of lambs on the meadow green.

She must be very good in order to laugh so, thought Old Bones, only the superlatively innocent could be so joyous. He left the city with the echo of this laughter in his ears. He went back to his laboratory, toiling in its smelly depths, but his heart had escaped from the test tubes. As he toiled, there would ring through his brain an elfin laughter, a whirling, maddening thing, but with it all exquisitely dainty.

Less than forty were Old Bones' years, but he had been born old, the product of academic shades. The depths of his college's intellectuality were of his digging but he was helpless in their times of merry making. Eloquent in his classroom he was dumb before a slip of a girl. He had never known a woman intimately, was not even blessed with the memory of a boyish sweetheart. But at last he was becoming humanized. He astonished the faculty hostesses by accepting their invitations, and listening with intensive eagerness to the mirthful sounds around him. Sometimes, amid much artificial laughter, he caught a note of that laughter which rang continually in his heart.

Sometimes when the faculty children, chubbily awkward in their little coats and leggings, were playing in the dead leaves, Old Bones would lean on a nearby stone wall listening to the childish glee, striving to break, by the nearness to small human kind, the elfin charm which bound him.

By midwinter the opera was on the road, billed to play in a neighboring town. Professor Hilton under cover of attending a convention of the scientific society, was about to hear again that laughter. He had schooled himself to disappointment. He told himself that it was impossible for her to have retained her spontaneity, that playing twice daily through a season would necessarily tend to the mechanical.

The local playhouse lacked the glamor of the metropolitan theater, the chorus was diminished. But there was the same old irresistible quality in the notes which the little queen flung out, notes that rollicked and caroled together like winged creatures. It was as if Balder the Beautiful had been reincarnated, flowers should have sprung up in her path.

When the curtain fell for the last time Old Bones, lured by her witchery made his way behind the scenes. For a few precious moments the world was shut out. Dumb, as he always was with women, his worship blazed in his eyes, and she, instantly responsive, mocked and caressed him in turn with waves of low, wondrous laughter.

Again Old Bones returned to his test tubes, and was faithful to them through the remainder of the bleak days. But when the leaves began to green and the birds to mate he was unaccountably called south. The gaunt professor was flying on an errand that would have shocked the most irresponsible of his freshmen. He was going to the queen of a comic opera, he was going to say to her:

"Little child, leave your false world where they gild the lily and paint the rose. Come with me to my serene land of truth and purity."

of Locker's paraphrase of one of Marot's Epigrams:

Should sorrow come as 'twill to cast me down,
Or death, as come he must, to hush my voice.

Her laugh would wake me just as now it thrills me.

He could not fancy himself so dead that he would not stir with her laughter.

Arrived at last in a far southwestern town, quivering with the sense of her nearness, a hot pang of shame shot through him at sight of the posters—his future wife, prancing in tights.

He was barely in time for the rising of the curtain. To his dismay an understudy was bowing over the footlights, an understudy whose effort to imitate that laughter was as hideous as a jay's emulation of a linnet.

At the box office he was told of the sudden illness of the leading lady, and given the name of her hotel. Hastening thither, consumed with an anxiety almost maternal in its intensity, he paused at a florist's long enough to purchase an enormous bunch of roses.

After much difficulty an interview was secured with the manager of the opera company. The man was heavy, sullen, noncommittal, but the professor was in the habit of firing leading questions to be answered in many fashion. The manager pushed to the wall, finally blurted out:

"No, she's not dangerously ill—just, a tumble from the water wagon. Fact is, Doty's been hitting the ground in high places all winter. This is the first time she's been too full to go on, though and," threateningly, "it'll be the last!"

The professor went white: "Dropping all innuendes, will you please state in plain English just what you mean?"

"In plain English," brusquely, "she is drunk."

The roses slid to the floor. The professor's lank figure collapsed. Buttoning his old fashioned coat around him he went out into the night, in his heart the agonizing prayer that there might be stilled for him that little giddy laugh wherewith she had killed him.

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SHE COULDN'T TELL

The employer of a polish girl who has learned quickly to speak English tells of her attempted mastery of the telephone. After its use was explained to her, she was eager to answer every call. A ring came and she jumped to the phone.

"Hello," came from the receiver.

"Hello," answered the girl flushed with pride at being able to give the proper answer.

"Who is this?" continued the voice. "I don't know," exclaimed the maid. "I can't see you."

EXERCISE ENOUGH

Binks—"By the way, Winks, the doctor advised you to use dumbbells, didn't he?"

Winks—"Yes and I must see about getting a pair."

"Well, I have a pair you can have."

"Tired of them?"

"Don't need 'em. The twins are teething."

Couldn't Stand That

Minks—What fad is your wife following now?

Winks—She is organizing antisuffrage associations.

"H'm! I thought she was in favor of woman suffrage."

"She was, but I told her one day in a joke, that congress was going to compel all women to vote."

Didn't Like Onions.

Minks—There is one great objection to onions.

Winks—What's that?

"They are wholesome."

"Do you consider that an objection?"

"Certainly. People who are fond of them don't die half so soon as you'd like them to."

A Real Nucleus.

First Colored Man—Say, what dis hear word, "nucleus"?

Second Colored Man—Sumpin what odder things gather 'bout."

First Colored Man—"Uuh-huh! Den I was one las' week when I upset a bee-hive in de dahk."

Accumulative Stage.

"I always envy the man who can take life easy and let his money work for him."

"So do I, but unfortunately in a majority of cases a man has to work for his money before his money will work for him."

The Limit.

Cornecrib Conrad—"Ain't it disgusting we way dese foreigners is crowding in everywhere?"

Next-House Noonan—"Fierce; de last time I wuz in jail deput me in a cell wid a Pole an' a dago. Wot yer t'ink o' dat?"—Puck.

He Refused.

Father—"Why don't you come back to your own home and start a paper and help mold public opinion?"

Impatient Journalistic Son—"Public opinion around here is moldy enough as it is."

Doesn't Want to Find Out.

"The automobile is a constant source of expense, isn't it?"

"I don't know. I never discuss those things with the friends who place their cars at my service."

i The train set itself to the measure

GREATEST CHANCE
A MAN EVER HAD

Can Help Himself, His Boy and His Country by Buying Liberty Bonds.

WE MUST ALL DO OUR BEST

Scores of Things We Can Do Without Which Seem Necessities and Yet Are Really Luxuries — Get Into the Fight.

By EDWARD BOK.

Editor of the Ladies' Home Journal.

Each time a new Liberty loan is announced we should hail it with pleasure. For years we have used the phrase "as good as a government bond" as indicating the safest investment possible, but before the war it was impossible for the average investor to secure a government bond. Periodically an issue was made, but it was so quickly subscribed for by the bankers that the small investor had little chance. Now we all have a chance, and a chance at all that we can afford to buy.

It will, of course, be argued by some when the fourth Liberty loan is announced that they have not as yet paid for the third loan bonds for which they subscribed. That may be true, but that is no reason why we should fail to subscribe again. Before the fifth loan can be issued we will have paid for the third loan bonds and begun paying for the fourth loan bonds that we subscribed for. Thus, if we go on we will have a distinct part in each loan, have each month put aside a sum for the best investment on earth, have acquired the steady habit of saving, and when the last loan is announced and we shall have taken part of that and paid for it, we shall find ourselves in possession of a collection of bonds that will make us proud of the share we took in the war and have a comfortable "nest egg" in the bargain.

Must Do Our Best.

Never, really, was there such a stimulant given to us to do without the nonessential and save. Not only is it saving for our boys and helping them to fight, but it is saving for them when they come home and saving for ourselves. Is there, in imagination, a prouder parent than that father or mother, who when his or her boy comes home from serving his country, can open a drawer and pull out a neat little package of Liberty loan bonds? That is what we mean by "keeping the home-fires burning," by "backing up our boys," by "doing our best." The only point is that we should change the latter to "doing our best."

We've done our "bit" in the past loans; in this fourth loan we should do our "best." We want to be able to show our boy a bond or two or three in each loan; not have him ask: "Oh, didn't you get in on the fourth?"

It isn't as if we can't do it. We can, if we will only set our minds to the job of real saving. There are scores of things we can do without which seem necessities and yet are really luxuries. Our boys "over there" are doing without them and offering their lives besides. We are not asked for the latter. All we are asked to do is to do without something and there something, and by doing this we are patriots! And all the time while we are adjudged patriots we are investing our money in the safest thing on earth and getting a good interest on it in the bargain. Frankly, can you "beat it?"

It is something to ask a man to give money, without a return, and be a patriot. But in these Liberty loans all the government asks that a man shall loan is his money, safely guarded and at a good interest, and still he is a patriot.

Must Lend or Be Taxed.

Another point we must remember, taking this whole matter simply on an economic basis: That the more of these Liberty bonds we buy the less taxes we will have to pay. The government must have the money to keep up the war and feed and clothe our boys. This year it needs about \$24,000,000. This amount it must get from the people. And if the people won't loan in bonds, it must take in taxes. Hence, the more we loan the less we will have to give.

It's all a question of saving, saving—and never was there a better time to begin than now with the Liberty loan bonds as an attraction. The man who has no ready money with which to buy the bonds is the very man that the government wants above all other classes of men to loan it his money; his money saved here with a dollar and there with a quarter. It is the finest kind of money to give to our country: the money that we save by some act of self-denial. It isn't the money that we have in the bank that we want to draw out and buy Liberty bonds with; it is the money that next winter we can save, month by month. That is really helping your boy "over there," helping the government to keep him warm and fit, and, incidentally, helping yourself to lay by the most valuable pieces of paper that you can buy, put away, and all the time getting a good interest on them.

Black Eye for the Hun.

First Colored Man—Say, what dis hear word, "nucleus"?

Second Colored Man—Sumpin what odder things gather 'bout."

First Colored Man—"Uuh-huh! Den I was one las' week when I upset a bee-hive in de dahk."

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LICENSED TO WED.

County Clerk Dimick Friday issued a marriage license to William S. Dew, Dixon, and Miss Annabelle Curran, Dixon.

IN AVIATION SERVICE.

Herman Nelson, Jr., enlisted recently in Chicago in the aviation service and expects his orders within ten days to one of the aviation fields.

1838 NAMES IN 3 DAY LIST OF CASUALTIES

Freeport and Mt. Morris Soldiers Mentioned In A. E. F. Reports

403 KILLED IN FIGHTING

By Associated Press Leased Wire

Washington, Oct. 14.—The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces: Killed in action, 186; missing in action, 49; wounded severely, 267; died from wounds, 73; died from accident and other causes, 4; died of disease, 95; died from airplane accident, 1; wounded, degree undetermined, 94. TOTAL, 769. Thirty-two Illinois men are included in the report.

Today's casualty report of the Marine Corps is: Killed in action, 2; wounded severely, 1; wounded, degree undetermined, 1; missing in action, 4; in hands of enemy, 1. TOTAL, 9. But one Illinois man is included in the Marine Corps report.

Section one of today's army report: Killed in action, 186; missing in action, 30; wounded severely, 287; died from wounds, 73; died from accident and other causes, 9; died of disease, 56; wounded slightly, 8; wounded, degree undetermined, 27. TOTAL, 676. Thirty-two Illinois soldiers, including Sgt. Samuel M. Eby, of Mt. Morris, wounded severely, and Pvt. Clarence G. Schmidt, of Freeport, missing in action, are reported in the list.

Sunday's army casualty report was: Killed in action, 15; missing in action, 12; wounded severely, 206; died from accident and other causes, 7; died from disease, 13; died from airplane accident, 1. TOTAL, 325. Nineteen Illinois boys are named in the list.

A Marine Corps list issued Sunday was: Killed in action, 14; died of wounds, 4; wounded severely, 27; wounded slightly, 1; missing in action, 12; in hands of enemy, 1. TOTAL, 59. Seven Illinois men are reported in the list.

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Ex-Supervisor Charles Welty, of Marion township, Sunday received a telegram announcing the death of his brother, George M. Welty, at his home in New York City. The deceased was a former Dixon man and the news of his passing will bring sorrow to many friends here. Mr. Welty was formerly general manager for Liebler & Co., theatrical producers, and he had made a fine success in his

Telegraph Want Ads

—FOR 25 WORDS—

One Time25
(1c for each additional word)	
Three Times50
(2c for each additional word)	
Six Times (one week)75
(3c for each additional word)	
Twelve Times (two weeks)	\$1.25
(5c for each additional word)	
Twenty-six Times (one month)	\$2.25
(9c for each additional word)	

WANTED

WANTED. We pay highest market price for rags, rubber, iron, hides, wool and paper stock. Also junk and second hand automobiles. Will call for your orders promptly. Your business greatly appreciated. Always call Phone 81. J. Snow, Dixon, Ill. 48tf

JOB PRINTING and will give you an estimate at any time on any job. Call phone No. 5.

WANTED. Men. Apply at the American Wagon Co. factory. 165 tf

WANTED—Business men who are in need of ledgers, cash books, day books, etc., to call No. 5 and make an appointment with our special representative who will be here in a few days with a full sample line of the above. B. F. Shaw Ptg. Co., Dixon, Ill.

WOMEN WANTED—Salary \$24 full time, 50c an hour spare time, distributing guaranteed hosiery to wearer. Permanent. Experience unnecessary. Apply Guarantee Mills, Norristown, Pa. 210-83

WANTED—An elderly woman to take care of sick woman. Apply to Michael Duffy, 456 Chestnut Street, 219-1f

WANTED—Second girl. Apply Mrs. W. J. McAlpine, 204 Ottawa ave. 225-1f

WANTED—To rent a modern five or six room house, not too far from business center. Address Earle Buck, general delivery. 23513*

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—House of six rooms and bath, furnace, gas, city and cistern water, hot and cold water on both floors, large basement of two rooms under whole house; lot 50x150, large shed with cement floor, also chicken house; located 514 Dixon avenue, 4½ blocks from court house. Call phone Y-428. 232-1f

FOR SALE—120-acre farm, 2 miles north of Woosung. 75 acres under cultivation, balance pasture. Good buildings. A. F. Dillman, Dixon, Route 1, phone 9310. 207tf

FOR SALE—Nearly modern cottage, corner Ixon avenue and 5th street. Good location. Enquire at 317 E. 3rd street or phone Y-414. 220-1f

FOR SALE—Hard coal base burner. Enquire of A. Turner, 414 Boardman Place, or phone Y-272. tf

FOR SALE—Must sacrifice large double, two-story house and lot 28, Highland Park add., Dixon, Ill. Fine location. Cost over \$8,000. Make offer. C. W. Farr, Maquoketa, Iowa. 202-1f

FOR SALE—Registered Chester White spring pigs, either sex, yearling boar, first prize Lee county fair, also two Shropshire rams. Phone Lee 26-11. L. W. and C. V. Herrman, Steward, Ill. 229tf

AUCTION SALE—Household goods of all description on Wednesday, October 16, 1918, at 2 o'clock at 221 Monroe Ave. Mrs. T. Monahan, Geo. Fruin, Auctioneer. 23613*

FOR SALE—Fenders, flashings, hood and radiator shell for 1918 Ford. Perfect condition. Call evenings. 919 S. Galena Ave. Tel. Y 535. 23513*

FOR SALE—Sixty head of pure Chester White swine, 30 boars and 30 sows, October 19, at my farm at Harmon, Ill. J. D. McKeel and Son. 233-126*

FOR SALE—A scholar's alp in both bookkeeping and shorthand courses. Good in either Brown's Business College, Sterling, or Freeport, Ill. Address Box 39, Sterling, Ill. 210-1f

BUREAU COUNTY Big Type Poland China Breeders' Sale, to be held at the fair grounds, Princeton, Ill., Oct. 31, 1918. 40 spring boars. The smallest boar in the lot will weigh 250 pounds on sale day. This offering carries the blood of the most noted sires of the breed. For catalog, address Bureau County Farm Bureau, Princeton, Ill. 225-1mo

GREAT LAKES SAILORS HELP CONSERVE FOOD

Boys Well Fed, But "Doing Their Bit" Toward Saving Wheat, Meat and Sugar—All Waste Utilized.

Three Meals Daily for Less Than Forty-one Cents—Beans Favorite Food.

"We are told to save food, but the army and navy have everything they want," is a more or less familiar complaint heard from occasional civilians when asked to save that extra slice of bread or lump of sugar for our boys in the service.

Disregarding the fact that these men who are fighting our battles are the men we are conserving for, the complaining civilian goes even farther and declares that food saved through Food Administration regulations is carelessly wasted in army and navy camps.

In order to dispel any possible belief in this bit of German propaganda, the Division of Education of the Illinois Food Administration decided to send a representative on a personal visit to the largest navy camp in the world, the Great Lakes Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill.

Boys Well Fed. Here is the result of the investigation, which included visits to the mess halls and interviews with the paymaster in charge of supplies, commissary stewards, and ships' cooks at the station. The boys are well fed, as robust boys who drill and work in the open should be, but not a scrap of food is wasted.

The general opinion among commissary stewards at the Great Lakes is that more food can be saved by allowing the men to express their choice in the quantity and kinds of food on the day's menu than could be possible were certain set amounts placed before each man regardless of his likes and dislikes or appetite.

Cafeteria Plan Preferred. At Camp Boone, the incoming detention camp, whose cook, one "Pucky Schwartz," is known to every man at the Great Lakes for the generous way in which he looks out for the welfare of his men, the cafeteria system is believed to be the best means of conserving food.

As the men line up for "chow" they file past a long counter in a single line, where they know exactly what they want and are cautioned to take no more than they can eat. For example, if a man does not care for bread, he passes that up, but perhaps he has a special liking for beans, in which case he announces in the vernacular of the navy, "Heavy on the beans," and the man at the counter gives him an extra helping.

Beans Favorite Dish. And speaking of beans, Packey Schwartz, who has fed United States sailors for 14 years, declares that despite the prevailing belief in the unpopularity of beans among the men in the service, he has found nevertheless that beans are the most popular dish in the navy. After beans, pheasant is the greatest favor among the men, he declares.

You won't find a scrap of food wasted here," he said as he led the way through the immaculate kitchens of his galley, stopping now and then to ask you to hazard a guess as to the number of sausages cooking in one of the huge copper kettles, and smiling at your look of amazement as he tells you the kettle "contains 1,000 pounds of pork sausages all of which will be consumed by hungry 'blue jackets' of this one particular camp during their evening meal."

"Yes, there are 220 gallons of cocoa cooking in this copper, and here there are 300 gallons of feed tea," he went on, "but not a bit of all this will be wasted, as the number of rations issued daily has all been carefully figured out, and provisions made for all possible left-overs."

When a quantity of left-over bread accumulates, for instance, the boys usually find themselves eating bread pudding, or breaded pork chops the next day.

CARD OF THANKS. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Elliott and family wish to express their thanks to their friends for the many kindnesses extended during their recent bereavement.

LOST

LOST—Garnet brooch on Galena avenue or downtown district. Reward if returned to this office, or finder may call Y-740. 23513

LOST—Pocketbook containing \$10 bill and some small change. Finder please return to this office. 23613*

CARD OF THANKS. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Elliott and family wish to express their thanks to their friends for the many kindnesses extended during their recent bereavement.

TO ENTER CHICAGO U.

Harold Geiger has returned from Danville to spend a few days with his mother, Mrs. Clarence Wilson, before leaving for Chicago on Tuesday, where he will join the Students' Army Training Corps of the Chicago University for training along a mechanical line.

ILL IN WASHINGTON.

Miss Ona Spellman, who recently went to Washington, D. C., is quite ill there of the Spanish influenza. In a message recently received she is under the care of a trained nurse and all hopes are held for her recovery.

SAFE OVERSEAS.

Mrs. Ella Reese has received word of the safe arrival overseas of her son, Dale Lambert, of the A. E. F.

SAGE AND SULPHUR DARKENS GRAY HAIR

It's Grandmother's Recipe to Restore Color, Gloss and Attractiveness.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome. Nowadays, by asking at any drug store for "Moyer's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this famous old recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, at a small cost.

Don't stay gray! Try it! No one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy and attractive.

Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful lotion, suitable for those who desire dark hair and youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

NON-ESSENTIAL CITIZENS**IS SOME BETTER.**

P. J. McIntyre, Highland avenue, who has been very ill with the grippe, is able to be about the house.

PEACE OR WAR**TO BE DECIDED**

(Continued from page one.)

cision the nations fighting Germany have been called upon to make.

The reply the president and the allies will make to the Teutonic peace proposals, cunningly devised to save the central empires from ruin, constitutes the supreme test of the statesmanship of Mr. Wilson and the heads of the governments associated with the United States.

Speculation at Fever Heat.

Speculation on the outcome is at fever heat in the capital tonight, and anxiety over the effect upon the best interests of the American republic pervades official circles. Fears that the president has allowed himself to be drawn into dangerous commitments mingle with expressions of confidence that Mr. Wilson may be relied upon to spurn any approach to a compromise peace and to turn the German confession of defeat into complete surrender to the mercy of the allied nations.

The president returned to Washington tonight, but declined to indicate eye to his closest official advisers the course he will pursue or the outcome of his conference with Col. House, who will continue as his chief counselor in dealing with the Teutonic peace overtures.

In the greatest crisis of the war the fate of the nation rests with Mr. Wilson and Col. House, the two men of remarkably similar temperaments and views, and they are keeping their own counsel.

Put It Up To Allies.

The general supposition in official circles is that the president will begin at once a discussion with the allies of the attitude to be adopted toward the efforts of the central empires to obtain a compromise peace.

It is expected that the official text of the German reply will be delivered by the Swiss legation tomorrow and that soon thereafter the president will communicate it, together with the original German peace proposal, to the allied governments.

It is taken for granted that when the president does this he will also submit to the allied governments his views. After such interchanges, a formal reply can be given the central powers and, unless division of opinion should develop between Washington and the entente, the president, it is believed, will make the answer as the spokesman of the allied cause.

ATTENDED FUNERAL.

William Cahill went to Mendota Sunday taking Mrs. Daniel McIntyre and Mrs. Ray Levan, of Brookings, S. D., to the home of their daughter and sister, Mrs. Mary McIntyre Cook, who died in Chicago Friday night.

If women want to vote at the coming November election, they must register tomorrow.

Utilize Garbage.

A thoroughly efficient garbage disposal plan is in operation at the Great Lakes. All refuse is collected in 60-gallon cans and the cans themselves are loaded on trucks and shipped a short distance for hog feed. By this system of shipping the garbage in the original cans, the strictest sanitation is observed, as the garbage is never touched after it leaves the garries.

The navy also has its own meat inspectors at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and all meat issued to the Great Lakes is passed upon by the government agent before it is put into the cans, and again on its arrival at the Station. A final inspection is also made before the meat is served to the men.

All kitchens and mess halls as well as barracks are inspected at least once weekly, at which time not the slightest detail escapes the inspecting officer, who runs white gloved hands over shelves and pokes into all available cracks and crevices in a thoroughly industrious search for dirt.

The Great Lakes Naval Training Station is clean, the boys are well fed, and each and every one of them is doing his share toward conservation of food, and utilization of waste. If civilians do as much as these enlisted boys of our navy are doing, Uncle Sam will have no cause to worry about food waste.

If you see a sugar bowl for public use in a public eating house, the proprietor is violating the Food Administration regulations. Report him to the Bureau of Investigation, 713 Conway Building, Chicago.

OFFICIAL FOOD PRICES FOR LEE COUNTY

(Corrected by G. J. Downing, Oct. 5, 1918.)

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS—A heavy fine for overcharge is provided by federal regulations.

	Cost to Dealer	Retailer's Profit
Flour	\$10.70 per bbl.	60c to \$1.20
Sugar	\$8.50 to \$9.50 per cwt.	1c per lb.
Navy beans	11c per lb.	2c to 3c per lb.
Lima beans	14 1/2c per lb.	2c to 3c per lb.
Milk, evaporated	\$6.50 per case	1c to 3c per can
Milk, condensed	\$9.00 per case	1c to 3c per can
Pure lard	28c per lb.	4c to 6c per lb.
Lard compounds	25c per lb.	4c to 5c per lb.
Bacon	40c to 48c	4c to 8c per lb.
Butterine, per lb.	28c to 33c per lb.	2c to 6c per lb.
Corn meal, per lb.	4 1/2c per lb.	1 1/2c to 2c per lb.
Prunes	10c to 12c per lb.	2c to 4c per lb.
Rice	10c to 11c per lb.	2c to 3c per lb.
Pink salmon, per doz.	10c to 11c per lb.	2c to 3c per lb.
Red salmon, per doz.	\$2.15 to \$2.20	2c to 5c per can
Creamery butter	\$3.00	5c to 10c per can
Cheese, brick or cream	3c to 6c per lb.
Eggs, fresh	4c to 10c per lb.
Broken mill pkg. bulk wheat flour	42c per doz.	4c to 7c per doz.
Bread	8c to 12c	1c to 2c per lb.

MORE**OF THESE****SUBSCRIBER**</

POINTS TO REMEMBER WHEN BUYING REAL ESTATE

1st.—See that the neighborhood and surroundings are good, and that transportation to it is satisfactory.

2nd.—Insist that the seller furnishes you with an Abstract of Title.

3rd.—If the seller can't furnish an abstract showing a good title, do not buy. Large investors, like Hetty Green and Sile Tompkins, require this, and you should insist upon receiving the same.

4th.—If you are "trading" properties, see that the other fellow hasn't inflated the price of his property so that he gets yours for nothing.

This is mighty important, for a couple of trades of this kind would put the other fellow in a gilded chariot and you in the County Home.

5th.—Have the property conveyed to yourself and wife by Joint TENANCY DEED; then if either of you die, the survivor will own the property without the trouble and expense of going thru the Probate Court.

Go to any good lawyer and he will see to it that you receive the above, and that the hired girl doesn't get the property.

**IN THE GAME MANY YEARS
ON GALENA AVENUE**

THE STERLING AGENCY

REAL ESTATE
LOANS
INSURANCE

No. 110 Galena Avenue

We Buy, Sell or Exchange

All kinds of Furniture
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The EXCHANGE Trautman & Manges, Props. 723 Depot Ave. Phone 557

WE WANT MEN
To sell or buy our Guaranteed
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To the Salesman: Steady job,
good pay. Write us.

To the Buyers: Send for free col-
ored circular.

The Coe, Converse & Edwards Co.,
Wisconsin's largest Nursery, Fort At-
kinson, Wisconsin

OTTO WITZLEB PLUMBING AND HEATING

214 W. First St. Phone 692



THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, DIXON, ILLINOIS

LAON, LA FERE TAKEN BY FRENCH

(Continued from Page 1)

Fere to the region of Verdun has become complete.

The allies already have conquered the high ground between Danizy and Versigny, nearly three miles to the east of La Fere. The Germans in retreating attempted to set fire to La Fere and the northern and eastern sections of the city are burning.

French Troops in Laon.

French troops are in Laon and the great forest of St. Gobain, to the northwest, has been occupied.

The German troops in the region of Laon are in danger of being trapped by the rapid northern advance of the allied troops in the region to the east.

After forcing their way across the Aisne river, the allies have reached the villages of Amontfontaine, Berrieux, and Aizelles, more than fifteen miles to the north of Rheims. They are rapidly cutting in on the line of retreat which the Germans must follow as they quit the region of Laon, and it daily becomes more apparent that the German high command has risked a disaster in his delay in his effort to save his guns.

Whole Aisne Bend Retaken.
Further to the east, the French troops have gained possession of the entire bend of the Aisne, clearing the Germans from all of the positions to the south of the river. The allies are forcing a crossing of the river at several points in pursuit of the Germans.

Even should he be able to escape the trap closing in on him, it is evident that the enemy will not be able to find a suitable line of defense until he has retreated at least thirty miles. Marshal Foch sealed his triumph over Gen. Ludendorff and Field Marsal von Hindenburg yesterday when Gen. Gouraud's men entered Vouziers in Champagne.

MRS. MICHAEL DUFFY PASSED AWAY SUNDAY

CANCER CAUSED HER DEATH
AFTER LONG ILLNESS
FUNERAL TOMORROW

Mrs. Michael Duffy died Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Dixon hospital, after a long illness from cancer. Deceased was born in Philadelphia 64 years ago, in December, 1853. She came west in her girlhood days and married Michael Duffy in Amboy 30 years ago, and they moved to Dixon 18 years ago. She leaves her husband and a son, Frank Duffy, of Rockford.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday forenoon at 10:30 o'clock after late home on Chestnut avenue. Burial in Oakwood.

FUNERAL OF RALPH TETRICK HELD TODAY

REMAINS OF DIXON YOUTH ARRIVED SUNDAY FROM ABERDEEN, MO.

The remains of Pvt. Ralph Tetrick arrived here Sunday forenoon from Aberdeen, Md., in charge of Miss Annabelle Mitchell, stenographer to United States Senator Warren, of Wyoming. Miss Mitchell's home is in Washington, D. C. Funeral services were held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Tetrick, 1326 Peoria avenue. The services were private. The pallbearers were members of Co. F, and the firing squad from the company participated in the services at the grave. Mrs. E. M. Goodsell sang several selections. Miss Mitchell was at the bedside of the deceased before he passed away.

**DEMOCRACY IS PROVING ITSELF
EFFICIENT.**

They carry the Stars and Stripes to victory alongside the flags of Great Britain, France, Italy and a score of other nations, because they know that they are fighting the old battle of right against wrong, of democracy against despotism, and that if they lose, the whole history of the United States becomes at once as if it never had been.

Democracy is Proving Efficient.

That is the thing which must strike terror to the hearts of the poisoners, violators and baby killers of Berlin.

We have met and vanquished the submarine. We are now placing in the field in Europe our second million of men, and back of that second million there is a third million, a fourth million, a fifth million and still other millions of men.

We have shown ourselves efficient in production. We have more than made good our promise to send food to our allies. We have organized our industries for war.

We have firmly resolved that having drawn the sword we will throw away the scabbard and never sheath that sword except in victory.

Victory a Matter of Money.

But this war is a progressive thing. It cannot be won through things we have done, but must be carried on to victory through things which we must do in the future. On one side we see

that splendid host of young men carrying our banners in the battlefields of France and Flanders. On the other side we must remember that war, and this war more than any other war which was ever waged, is a matter of food, of shelter, of clothing, of munitions, of weapons, of roads, of engines, of cars, of ships, of hospitals, of medicines, and of everything which

LIVE LIKE MISER WORK LIKE HORSE

That Is What Every American
Must Do in Order That War
Shall Be Won.

DEMOCRACY BEING TESTED

Victory Over Teuton Despotism a Mat-
ter of Money and Each Patriot
Will Deny Himself All but Ne-
cessities That It May Be
Achieved.

By HERBERT QUICK.

It has become a common saying that democracy is inefficient. We have often read that it takes a despotism to do things.

The Germans believed that they could win this war and conquer the world for two reasons; first, because, in spite of some things which look democratic, the German empire is a despotism; and, second, because it is the first despotism in the history of the world which has reached a very high point in general physical and mental development. They and many people in the democratic countries believed that they could win against the democracies of the world.

Democracy, they said, would be the anvil; despotism the hammer.

Democracy would be the whale; despotism would be the swordfish.

Democracy would be the target; despotism the gun.

Democracy would be the deer; despotism the wolf.

Democracy the huge, unwieldy grazing animal; despotism the flesh eater with fangs and claws.

Surprises for Despotism.

The splendid resistance of Belgium and France, the magnificent rallying of Great Britain to the trumpet call, and the intrepid decision of Italy to join in resistance to the German attack, were the greatest surprises which up to that time had ever been encountered by a despot. Before the war had been going on for six months some of the wisest of the cold and cruel minds of Germany began to wonder whether after all the democracies of the world were not too strong to be overcome.

And then came the biggest surprise of the war. The greatest democracy of the world—the United States—slowly began to realize that the whole cause of freedom for the common man, not only in Europe and in Asia, but here in America, was at stake in this war. Slowly the idea began to penetrate the American mind that the machinations of Germany constitute a greater peril to this country than did the issue fought out in the American revolution or the decisive strife of our own war between the states.

America saw at last that if Germany wins this war democracy will have failed; not only the democracy of European countries, but the democracy of the world. There would be nothing left for us through all the future but a losing fight against the most cruel and efficient despotism of all time.

And finally, in spite of our own peaceful history, in spite of our own love of peace, in spite of German lies and German propaganda, and the damnable plots of German spies, the United States acted.

He who pays taxes in whatever form they may rest upon him, must pay, and pay cheerfully, to make up that \$8,000,000,000 which we must raise by taxation.

He who has money must invest it in Liberty bonds and War Savings stamps, so as to furnish his share of that \$16,000,000,000 which the government must borrow.

He who has no money to invest must save, and invest his savings.

Must Become Even Stingy.

We must become a saving, an economical, a thrifty, a stingy nation towards everything but war.

We must go ragged and shabby.

We must turn and dye and renovate our old clothes.

We must postpone repairs and betterments.

We must put off the building of the new house.

We must do those things only which are of productive value.

We must economize in motor cars, in gasoline and in all forms of fuel.

We must burn wood where possible.

If we burn coal we must sift the ashes.

We must simplify and cheapen our diet.

We must cut out luxuries and things which are unnecessary.

We must have our shoes patched and wear them as long as they will hang together.

We must buy nothing which must be shipped over the railroads, except where necessary.

We must draw our supplies from the nearest point.

We must live like misers and work like horses.

We must regard the smallest economy as of the most tremendous importance, no matter whether we are rich or poor.

We must save electricity.

We must spend our vacations at home.

We must get along without hired help except in case of absolute necessity or for the promotion of production.

We must put nothing savable in the garbage barrel.

We must recover from garbage everything savable put into it.

We must throw overboard all the dead weight of life so that the ship may not sink.

We must strip ourselves to the skin of everything which hampers our movements, so that we may win this fight.

This nation during the next year must become an athlete, abjuring every luxury, living on the plainest food,

eating nothing, drinking nothing, wearing nothing except that which will make for victory.

Women must register tomorrow if they wish to vote.

Donald, son of Circuit Clerk and Mrs. Rosecrans, who has been very ill, is improving.

gives to our boys in the field that magnificent dash, and vim, and power which has struck the German soldiers with dismay.

In other words, winning this war is a matter of money.

It is a matter of money not only for the treasury of the United States, but for all our allies.

When you buy a Liberty bond or a War Savings stamp it means money for the United States treasury.

When you pay your income taxes or any of your other contributions to the government it means money for the United States treasury.

But money is only a representative of value and a medium of exchange. Do not look upon your dollar as a mere piece of currency. Do not look upon the United States treasury as a mere repository of your funds.

Our Treasury Upholding World.

The United States treasury today is the god atlas who holds the world upon his shoulders.

It furnishes money to everyone of our allies which needs money. It breathes hope and confidence into any allied army which is losing heart. It puts in the field the great gun which answers the German gun with shot for shot. It keeps our armies going forward instead of backward. It holds the line against the German onslaught.

The treasury of the United States is the power behind our own army and all the armies of our allies.

During the coming year this nation must raise \$24,000,000,000. We have called these loans in the past Liberty loans. It is about time to begin calling them Victory loans. Whatever we call them, however, \$24,000,000,000 during the next year the United States government must have to carry out our great, magnificent and world-saving program. About \$16,000,000,000 of this must be raised by loans, and \$8,000,000 by taxation.

If we do not raise this money the United States treasury will have failed, and when the United States treasury fails the war is lost. If the war is lost, democracy is lost—the world is lost.

The raising of this \$24,000,000,000 is a tremendous task. It is the supreme test of the greatness of America.

Must Give Half Our Earnings.

The whole earning power of this country is about \$50,000,000,000 a year; so that out of every \$50 produced in this country during the next year the government must have \$24. The division of our wealth during the next year must be practically on a 50-50 basis with the government.

Now, anyone can see that this thing must be done.

IT MUST BE DONE!

Anyone can see that if we give 50 per cent of all we produce to the government we cannot live as we always have lived.

During the past year or so we have just been scraping up the loose change and handing it to the government to finance the war. We must now go to the very heart of our ability and give until this great piece of financial work is accomplished.

He who pays taxes in whatever form they may rest upon him, must pay, and pay cheerfully, to make up that \$8,000,000,000 which we must raise by taxation.

He who has money must invest it in Liberty bonds and War Savings stamps, so as to furnish his share of that \$16,000,000,000 which the government must borrow.

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